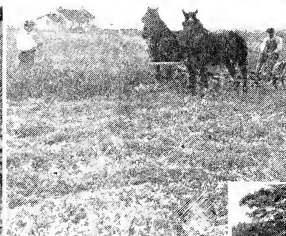


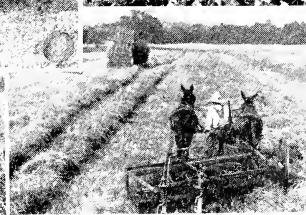
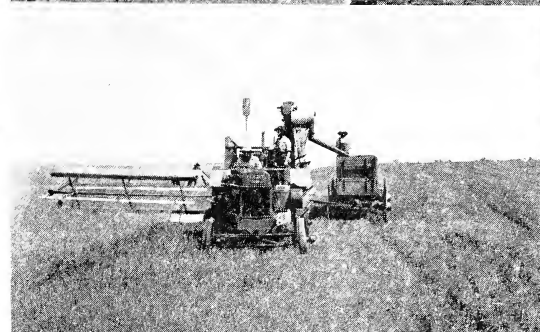
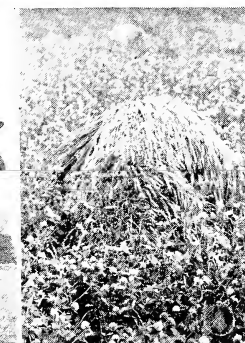
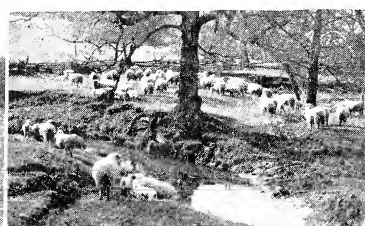
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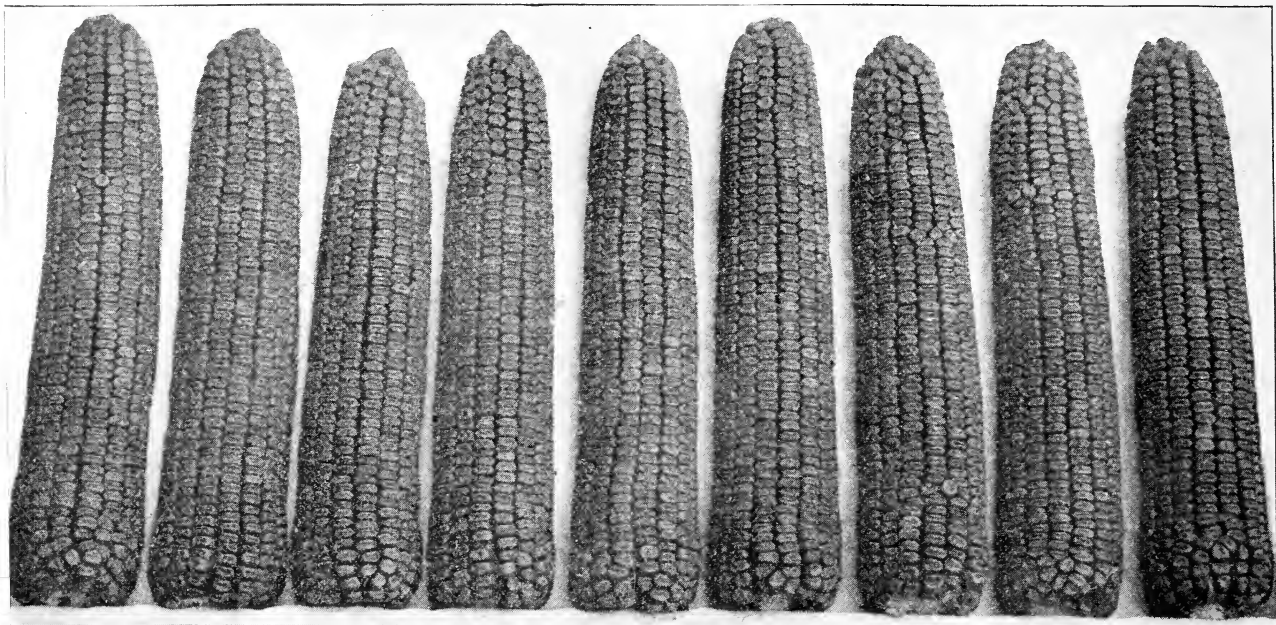
Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



FUNK BROS. SEED CO.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL.





SUPER SEED CORN

PURE LINE DOUBLE CROSS No. 250

WHAT IS IT?

We have applied the long established principles of animal breeding to corn development and have found that definite superiorities in breed have resulted.

For ninety-two years we selected the best seed from our best strains. We made improvements and we got an increasing knowledge of what constituted good seed.

The improvement was definite and worthwhile, but it was slow. The corn grew in open-pollinated fields. We never knew what weaknesses came with the wind-blown pollen that fertilized the silks of the ears we chose for seed.

We selected seed from good mother stalks. We never saw the fathers.

Consider all the "rascality" the weak-eared, weak-stalked, weak-rooted, poor yielding "family blood" that tainted our best line every season, even when we did our best. How far would cattle breeders and horse breeders have gotten if they had only viewed their cows, sows and mares each generation and never had laid eyes on their bulls, boars and stallions? Could that vast superiority of pure bred stock over ordinary stock have ever been created without a knowledge of the charac-

ters of both parents, and knowledge of the ancestry of both parents?

The first significant difference between PURE LINE DOUBLE CROSS NO. 250 and open pollinated corn seed is similar to the difference between ordinary and pure bred live stock.

Twelve years ago we began picking both our sires and dams. For twelve generations we have known the ancestry of both parents of this new pure-line strain.

That work started with inbreeding in 1916. We developed strains by fertilizing the silks with pollen from the tassels of the same stalks. The silks were covered with sacks, which were only removed long enough to fertilize the silks.

These inbred strains began to show distinct characters, combinations of unusual strength and unusual weakness. They increased their marked traits every year. Thus, it became much easier for us to pick the good traits from the bad.

Some of these strains developed wonderful root systems, some grew sturdy, stiff stalks, some exhibited an astonishing early vigor, some produced extraordinary yields, some seemed practically immune to certain diseases. By selection we found we could increase these virtues.

However, with these same strongly pronounced points of strength most of these strains had just as prominent weaknesses. Then the work began of combining these inbred lines to get the maximum number of strong points in a single strain. The method of crossing was this: We planted a field with two inbreds in alternating rows. We detasselled one of the inbreds. Thus, the fertilizing pollen came from the other inbred. The seed was taken from the detasselled rows.

Some such crosses were found to have combined all the weak points of their parents. Some were found to have kept only a part of them. Some were found to have developed new weaknesses. Some were found to have combined certain of their vital forces into new and surprising quality and yield.

Literally thousands of such single crosses were made before the parents of **PURE LINE DOUBLE CROSS No. 250** were chosen for double crossing.

The method of double crossing was exactly the same as the single crossing except that we planted two rows of one single-cross, detasselling these rows when the tassels appeared and using these rows for seed, while a single row of an entirely different single-cross was used, with tassels on, of course, as the pollenizing parent.

PURE LINE DOUBLE CROSS No. 250 is the seed from such a mating of two single crosses. Further, it is the best double cross, in our estimation, out of a score of double crosses made at the same time.

In our search for better corn, simple productivity has been only one of the points of our ideals. Together, with high productivity we have tried to get a strain which would not break to the ground in ordinary windstorms, would not perish with ear-rots and smut when these diseases were common, would not wither and burn in ordinary dry seasons. **PURE LINE DOUBLE CROSS No. 250** is an effort to remove all the gamble possible out of corn growing. It is a kind of insurance.

We have combined in this strain a better root system, a stronger stalk, more disease resistance and greater ability to "stand up" than we have ever been able to put in any one seed before. It has had fewer broken and down stalks at harvest time. It has had fewer rotten ears, less smut, and a higher percentage of well-matured ears.

It has produced an average of 90 bushels per acre for the last three years, calculating the crops on large field averages.

PURE LINE DOUBLE CROSS No. 250 was selected early in the field. It was put on racks to dry. It was given a careful germination test and it has been well graded. Finally, to make sure that we did all that was possible for us to do to make this the best seed we have ever produced, it was given a seed treatment with Improved Semesan Jr. On account of these operations and painstaking work we are compelled to charge **\$15.00 a bushel**.

We know that this pure line is not perfect. But we know that it is a distinct advance in corn breeding, and the best way you can convince yourselves of the merit of this new strain is to try it yourselves. We know you will be well repaid.



WELL ANCHORED STALKS. EARS UNIFORM IN HEIGHT

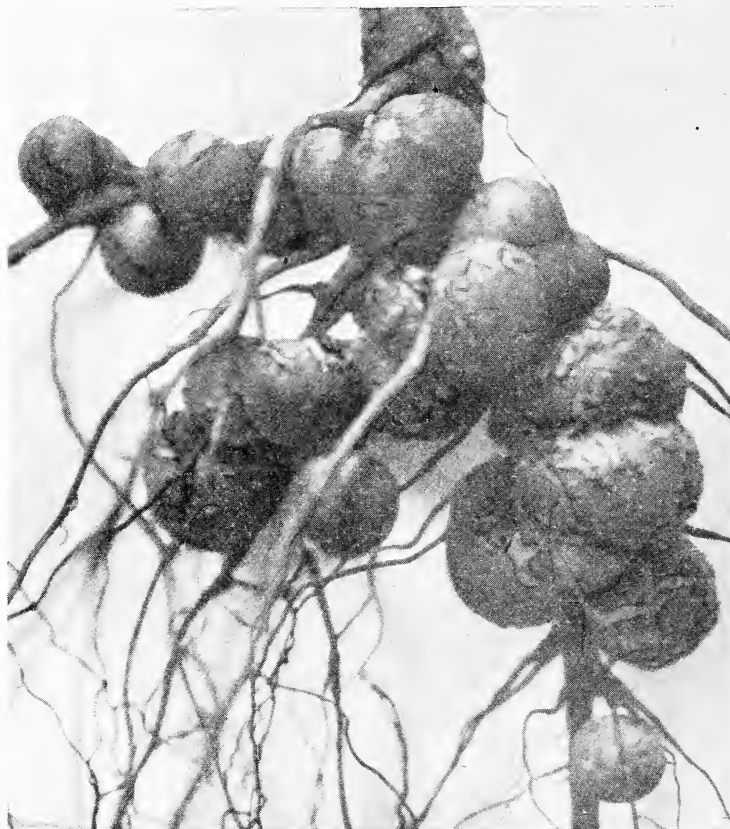
Perhaps it is not necessary to say any more. But we feel that you may profit by some of our mistakes. We have convinced ourselves that it is next to impossible to produce a 100-bushel yield of corn on soil that has only nitrogen and phosphorus enough for a 40-bushel yield. It just can't be done. Neither can we plant corn the last of May or the first of June and expect it to do as well as if we had planted it before the 15th of May.

This **PURE LINE DOUBLE CROSS No. 250**, like well bred hogs, cattle and horses, does its best in a favorable environment. **IT RESPONDS PROFITABLY TO GOOD SOIL AND GOOD TREATMENT.**



SWEET CLOVER
Inoculated Not Inoculated

White Blossom Sweet Clover at Arlington, Va., showing the effect of inoculation upon their growth. The plants at the left represent the average growth on the inoculated plats; those at the right the average growth on the plats not inoculated. The plats had been previously limed and were seeded on the same date. Farmers Bulletin 797, U. S. D. A.



SOY BEAN ROOT, Inoculated

**Offered for the
First Time**

INOCULATION

**Funk Farms
Brand**

Funk Farms Brand Inoculation is a product we can stand back of and recommend as more than ten years this bacteria has proven successful on the Funk Farms.

Experience breeds confidence. We feel we know exactly what we are talking about when we tell you that Funk Farms Inoculation will prove entirely satisfactory and give you the results you are looking for.

You will note we have reduced the price so that "Funk's Inoculation" is within reach of everybody. The cost is so low that we believe it should be used on every bushel of clover, sweet clover, alfalfa, soy

beans and other legumes you plant the coming season. We believe it pays regardless of whether you consider your land inoculated or not.

An important part of the trouble in connection with securing and maintaining stands of red, al-sike, sweet clover, alfalfa, soy beans is lack of inoculation. For example we know from experience proper inoculation increases the yield of soy beans from 20 to 40 per cent. It improves the quality of the beans also.

Above we are showing the effect of inoculation on sweet clover. Soy beans produce very large nodules and add tons of fertilizer to the soil.

For Clovers and Alfalfa

$\frac{1}{2}$ bushel size treats 30 pounds of seed	\$.40
1 bushel size treats 60 pounds of seed . . . . .	.60
$2\frac{1}{2}$ bushel size treats 150 pounds of seed	1.25

PARCEL POST PAID

For Soy Beans, Cow Peas, Field Peas, and Vetches

1 bushel size treats 60 pounds of seed	\$.50
5 bushel size treats 300 pounds of seed	1.75

Funk's Par-Post Disease Free Seed Corn Testing Service

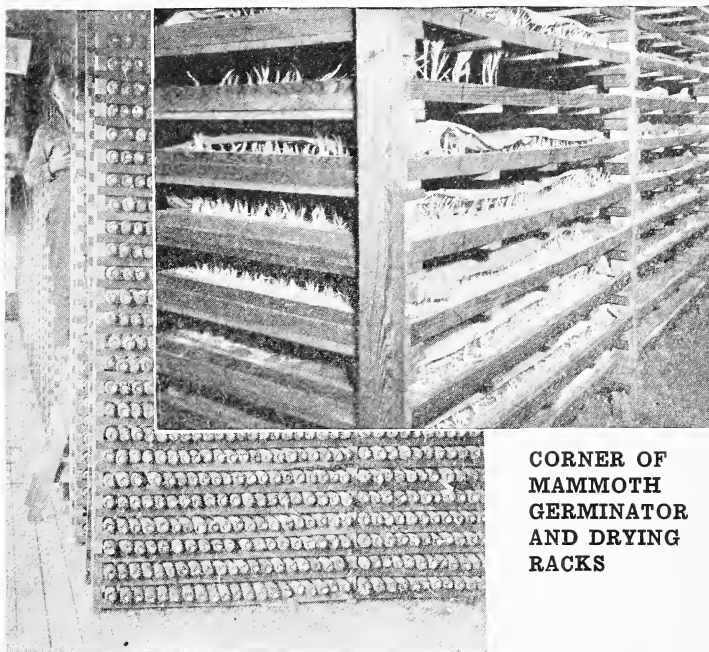
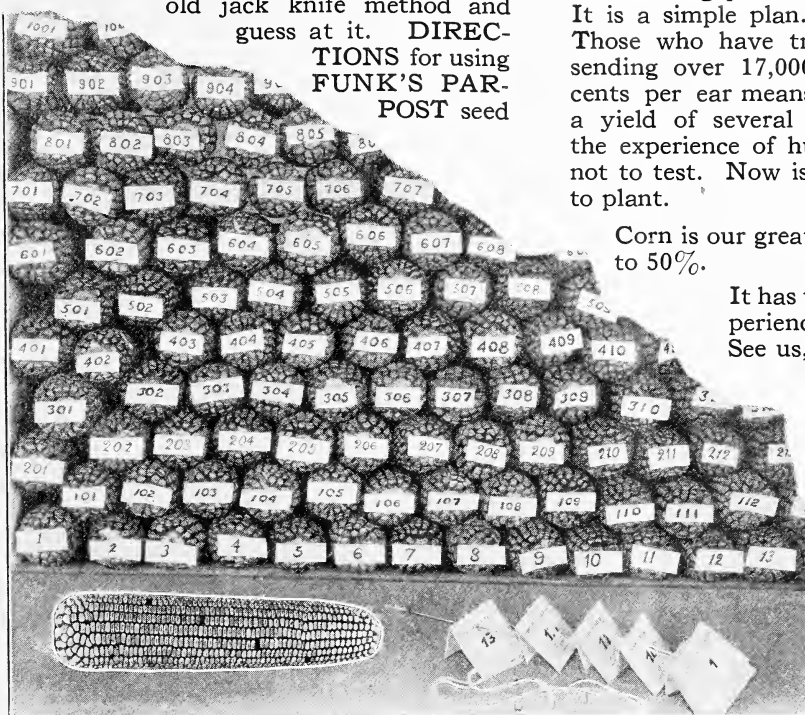
Simple as A. B. C.

Two cents per ear where you send the corn to us in envelopes which we furnish. Plan copyrighted 1925—Simple as A, B, C—No chance for mix up.

Two and a half cents per ear where the corn is delivered in the ear.

Funk's originated seed corn testing for Vigor and Freedom from Disease. We blazed the way. We have thousands of followers. We congratulate those who render real service to the farmer.

EXPERIENCE COUNTS—Pioneering costs money, but it has its compensation. Knowledge comes from experience. Unless your corn is tested by someone who can recognize disease you may as well use the old jack knife method and guess at it. **DIRECTIONS for using FUNK'S PAR-POST seed**



**CORNER OF
MAMMOTH
GERMINATOR
AND DRYING
RACKS**

corn testing plan will be sent **FREE UPON REQUEST**. It is a simple plan. You can keep your corn at home. Those who have tried the plan like it. One farmer is sending over 17,000 ears to be tested this way. Two cents per ear means only a few cents per acre to insure a yield of several extra bushels per acre according to the experience of hundreds of farmers. You can't afford not to test. Now is the time to get your seed corn ready to plant.

Corn is our greatest cash crop. Disease cuts yield 10% to 50%.

It has taken years of hard work, study and experience to qualify ourselves to serve farmers. See us, write or phone for special instructions.

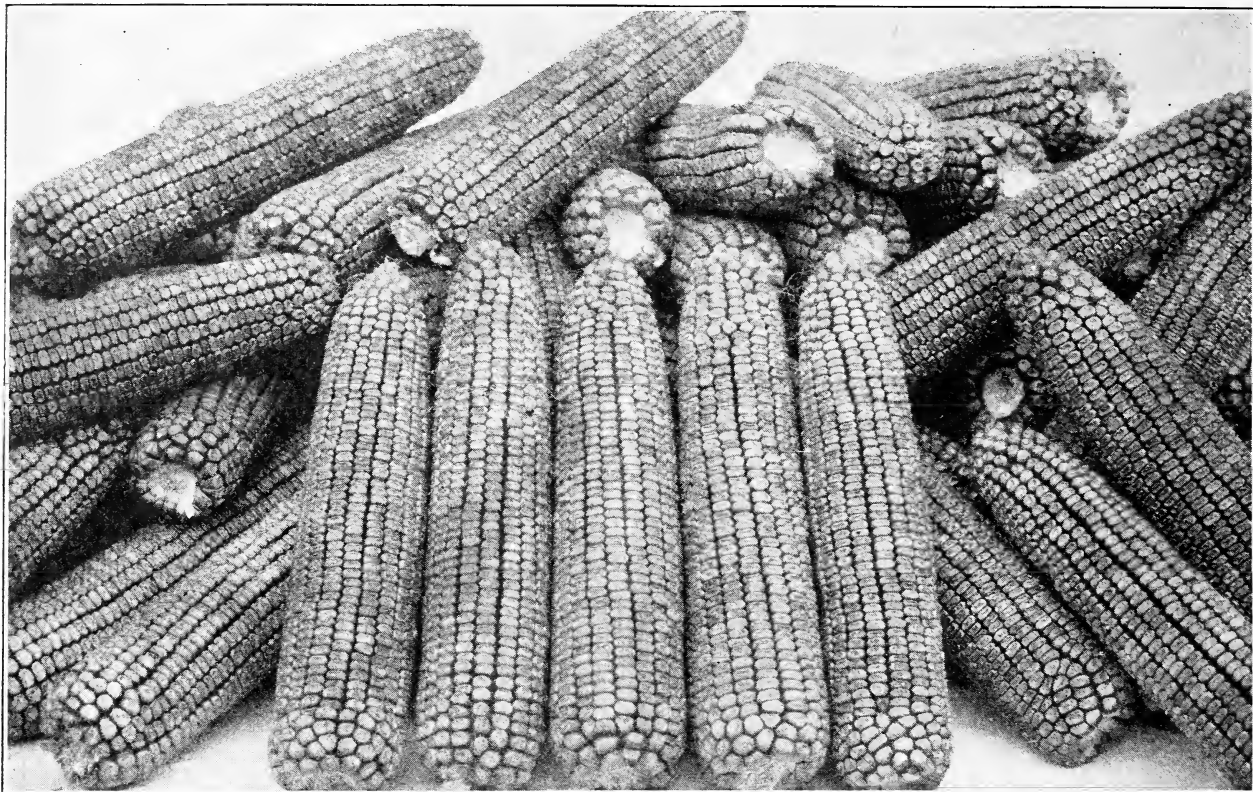
Funk Bros. Seed Co.

I wish to have..... ears of corn tested for Vigor and Freedom from Disease at..... cents per ear. Will send corn in the ear....., kernels in envelopes..... Send Funk's Par-Post Seed Testing Plan and..... hundred envelopes.

NAME

ADDRESS

SUGGESTED METHOD OF STORING CORN AFTER KERNELS ARE REMOVED WHERE RACKS ARE NOT AVAILABLE



UTILITY TYPE—GROWN ON THE FUNK FARMS

It has been our life's job to breed into Funk's Utility Type Corn those qualities, which you may take advantage of in one season if you plant this seed.

Funk's Yellow Dent, Strain 176 A

Funk's Yellow Dent, STRAIN 176A, is the original UTILITY TYPE corn. Our original strain was secured direct from Mr. J. L. Reid in 1902 by E. D. Funk.

Since that time it has gone through many changes of type, ranging from the original smooth to the extreme rough in 1915. Beginning with that date, Funk Bros. Seed Co. began the pioneer work on disease resistant corn. It was discovered in testing seed corn for germination moulds appeared on the germinator. Further investigation disclosed the fact that these moulds were some sort of fungus disease causing the roots of the sprouting corn to die. The medium smooth type of corn selected from the extreme rough did not have nearly so much of this root rot as the rougher corn.

Superior ears selected at that time, which produced clean, hardy, vigorous roots systems,

were the origin and foundation of Funk's Yellow Dent, Strain 176A.

Funk's Yellow Dent, Strain 176A, may be described as of a light golden color, which was very characteristic of Mr. Reid's selection. The ears are 8 to 11 inches long, 7 to 8 inches in circumference, 18 to 22 rows of kernels. The cob carries a large amount of corn, shelling 85 to 90 percent kernels and sometimes better.

Funk's Yellow Dent, Strain 176A, is a vigorous grower, stalks average 8 to 12 feet high, of well developed root system and are heavy below the ear, thus producing a stalk that does not blow over or break over easily.

BY REQUEST We can supply Funk's Yellow Dent 176A Verified as to Origin and Identity by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Funk's Yellow Dent, Strain 176A, matures in 115 to 120 days. Matures perfectly under average conditions.



HIGH YIELDING FUNK'S YELLOW DENT 176 A—GROWN ON THE FUNK FARMS

Funk's Yellow Dent, Strain 176A, has proven what can be accomplished by real scientific breeding. The percentage of rotten corn of this variety is consistently lower than average corn grown in the same field.

Funk's Yellow Dent, Strain 176A, has stood the

test. It weighs heavy in the scales and produces a high percentage of sound seed. It is the Corn Belt's leading UTILITY TYPE corn.

The quality of our seed this year is excellent. It was all produced from seed tested for vigor and freedom from disease.

Silvermine

Funk's Silvermine is a vigorous, thrifty, perfectly maturing strain of Iowa Silvermine. It produces a good sized stalk, stands up well and is capable of making a better yield on thin land than some of the later maturing varieties of white corn.

Gold Standard Leaming

Funk's Gold Standard Leaming is distinctly a silage and feeding corn. The ears are medium to large in size and have a rich golden color which is characteristic of this variety. It is the favorite of feeders and matures in 120 days.

Funk's 90 Day

BY REQUEST We can supply Funk's 90 Day Verified as to Origin and Identity by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Funk's 90 Day is an Early Yellow Dent variety with deep, oily grain and small cob. It is especially recommended for the first planting (for early feed, etc.)

The Funk's 90 Day we are offering this year is from a new selection which was placed on the market in 1927. It has been bred for freedom of disease. Strong stalk. Abundant root development.

For those who desire a corn that will mature early, producing a profitable yield combined with unusual feeding value, we consider Funk's 90 Day has no equal. We regret that our supply is limited—order early.

Our years of experience in agriculture have taught us that it is not a question of how much may be saved by using cheap seed, but rather how much may be produced per acre by using good seed and plants of the highest productive power. No man who grows crops can afford to do other than make his acreage yield the best. Funk's 90-Day Corn was originated by Eugene D. Funk in 1892.

Will County Favorite

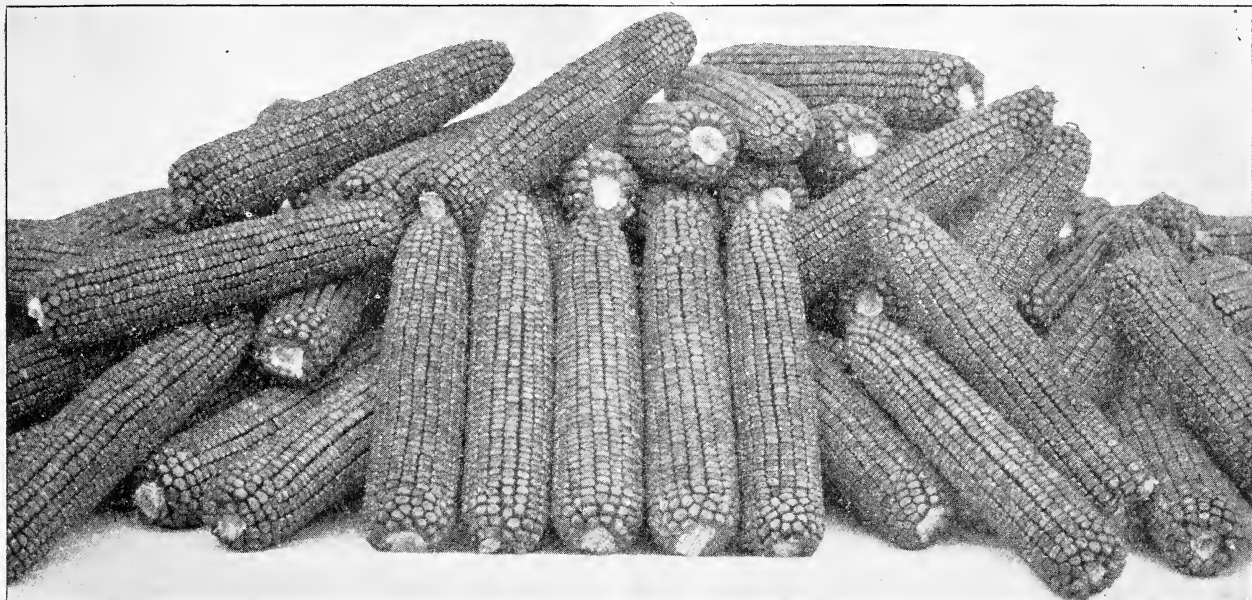
To Mr. Wm. Webb, Plainfield, Illinois, belongs the credit of originating Will County Favorite. Beginning in 1900 Mr. Webb combined Golden Yellow, an early variety of corn that he had been working on since 1885 with Western Plowman and Edman's.

Western Plowman at that time was a large late yellow corn with a broad kernel but a good yielder and Edman's corn was a yellow variety, medium early, with a rather small, deep kernel. Mr. Webb spent a good deal of time in producing the present Will County Favorite to conform to the type that he considered best to meet a standard which would be especially adapted to the Northern third or half of Illinois. Will County Favorite has matured in splendid shape for us in a little less than 100 days and the product this year shows exceptional resistance to disease. It conforms to the Utility Type and has been a consistent high yielder and also prize winner in this and other states.

In 1924 Will County Favorite was certified and registered by the Illinois Crop Improvement Association, Mr. William Webb as originator and grower.



FUNKS 90 DAY



Funk's 329

Funk's 329 Yellow Dent is a selection from our Funk's 90 Day Strain. We call it our 100 Day Corn. The ears are larger than those of the regular 90 Day but not quite so large as Funk's Yellow Dent, Strain 176A.

Funk's 329 Yellow Dent has all the desirable characteristics of 90 Day, including a deep, oily grain with small cob. It will pay every farmer to grow a few acres of this to feed his own stock.

One bushel of this corn, matured up in good shape, is worth two bushels of some of the later, starchy varieties that carry high moisture content and usually have a larger percent of damaged ears.

Funk's 329 has a special appeal to dairymen, as they have increased the milk production of their cows by feeding the Funk's 329 Corn in their silage as well as dairy rations.

Funk's 329 produces strong, vigorous stalks which are medium in height and a sturdy root system and is not easily blown down. Funk's 329 is a consistent high yielder on the Funk Farms, usually averaging better than 70 bushels per acre. Appreciating the value of this variety, we have selected a larger quantity of seed this year than usual, as we feel there will be a real demand for an early maturing variety of corn that will produce a good yield of sound seed.

GOLDEN GLOW

From seed secured from Wisconsin in 1927. Average yield about 50 bushels per acre. It matured

thoroughly and there is no better strain or seed on the market than our supply.

329 UNAFFECTED BY DRY WEATHER

I planted Funk's 329 the second week in May on sandy soil. It came up promptly and a good stand. From June 15 to August we had scarcely any rain but regardless of this fact, this corn came along nicely and matured by September 10, and made the best corn I have seen last season.—Irwin Edgerton, Hanover, Illinois.

FUNK'S 176A A PRIZE WINNER

I have been raising your 176A corn for several years. My son took first prize at our Institute.—Arthur Congill, Parker, Ind.

SOUND CORN, GOOD QUALITY—FUNK'S CORN DID IT

I like the 329 seed corn I bought from you last year. It made good, sound corn of good quality and I picked several bushels for seed.—Lucien Humbert, Dwight, Illinois.

NO SOFT EARS

The 329 corn did very well. At husking time there was not a soft ear in the field. The yield was about 55 bushels to the acre.—W. S. Shiply, Wilmington, Illinois.

Superior Seed Corn Disinfection at Only 2½¢ per Acre with Improved SEMESAN JR.

OUR experience and facilities for breeding corn have made it possible to conduct exhaustive tests of the seed disinfectants now on the market. As a result of this study we have selected for the treatment of our own seed corn and for sale to our customers, *Improved Du Pont Semesan Jr.*, the only product we can recommend without qualification as the *safest, cheapest and most effective* for the purpose.

Improved Semesan Jr. often increases the yield even from the highest grade disease-free seed. For example, with almost perfect seed, *Improved Semesan Jr.* increased the yield by 3.4 bushels per acre.

Improved Semesan Jr. has been exceptionally effective in controlling seed-borne infections of *Diplodia*, *Gibberella* and *Basisporium* and has also given splendid results in combating other less common diseases. Typical are the occasions when it controlled



SEMESAN JR. IMPROVED THIS STAND

Compare the Untreated Corn at the Right with the Sturdier, Taller Rows grown from Semesan Jr. Treated Seed on the Left.

els to 102.6 bushels per acre or more than two bushels greater than could be obtained from the finest se-



SEMESAN JR. FREQUENTLY INCREASES YIELDS

This Profitable Yield Increase of 11 to 14 Baskets, More than 25%, was Caused by Semesan Jr.

controlled *Diplodia* and *Gibberella* to the extent that in each case the yield was increased by 50% over the untreated check plots. In another instance *Improved Semesan Jr.* produced the remarkable result of actually increasing the yield of *Diplodia* diseased seed from 77.9 bush-

lected quality of untreated, disease-free corn.

Experience in Illinois shows that corn planted before May 15th greatly outyields later plantings. Early seeding to obtain these heavier crops formerly risked the loss of all or a large part of the planting. *Improved Semesan Jr.* now practically eliminates this hazard and, by protecting the seed against soil rotting in cold, wet weather, makes possible the early sowing that is so favorable to larger, more profitable yields.

Because of its beneficial effect to both good and diseased seed, *Improved Semesan Jr.* generally accelerates and increases germination, invigorates seeding growth, develops sturdier plants, reduces down corn and improves quality. *Semesan Jr.* also often increases the yields from a few bushels per acre with good seed to as much as 15 to 40% or more with diseased seed.



SEMESAN JR. IMPROVES CORN FOR CANNING

This 400 Acre Field of Sweet Corn, grown by the Bloomington Canning Co., Bloomington, Ill., from Semesan Jr. Disinfected Seed, Yielded a Better and Larger Crop than their Untreated Plots.

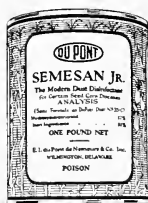
Get all the facts about this sensational treatment in an attractive, profusely illustrated *Semesan Jr. Corn Booklet*. Send for your copy.

Prices for Semesan Jr.

Prices for *Improved Semesan Jr.* apply F.O.B. our shipping point:

4 oz. Can	. . . . .	\$ .50
1 lb. Can	. . . . .	1.75
5 lb. Can	. . . . .	8.00
25 lb. Can	. . . . .	37.50
50 lb. Drum	. . . . .	72.50
100 lb. Drum	. . . . .	140.00

ASK FOR BOOKLET



The existing postal regulations prohibit the mailing of *Semesan Jr.* therefore it can be transported only by freight or express.



The Improved — SEMESAN JR.

Made by DuPont to Make Seed Corn Healthy

EXPERIENCE TO DATE

SEED TESTING—SEED TREATMENT

PLACE FOR BOTH

Just ten years ago this spring (1918) we planted the first commercial field of corn with "Disease-Free" seed. We believe this is the first case on record in the United States where a large field was planted with seed that had been tested for vigor and freedom from disease. The results were very interesting—and gratifying. In fact, we were so encouraged by the increased yield and improved quality of the corn we harvested from this better seed, that we planted several hundred acres with disease-free seed the next spring. After having thoroughly convinced ourselves that disease-free had real merit we began putting it on the market. We were the first to do commercial testing on a big scale—and we are still testing. Our Mammoth Germinator is running NOW.

More than twenty years ago Mr. Reid and Mr. E. D. Funk were advocates of a Utility Type of corn. However, their ideals for seed corn selection were not generally accepted until several years afterwards, when it was found that the germinator and extensive field tests vindicated the superiority of a smoother type of corn. Funk's 176A was developed as a result of this work from 1915 to 1919. It is the original Utility Type Corn. It has made good and continues to make good all over the Corn Belt.

During the last ten years there has been a radical change in the general type of corn that is grown throughout Illinois. We are glad to have had a part, alongside the University of Illinois, the United States Department of Agriculture, the Farm Bureaus, and other agricultural agencies, in promoting this great work—a work which has added millions to the value of the corn crop.

We are still finding out new facts. Now comes seed treatments and we are telling you that we believe in the principle and practice of seed treatment just as we believed in testing for vigor and freedom from disease and in Utility Type Corn. But we want to make ourselves understood. Read on.

A few years ago some people got the impression that all the selecting could be done on the germinator. They thought if the seedlings were disease-free the seed HAD to be all right. Later, it was found that disease resistance must be considered. DISEASE-FREE seed of an inferior strain may still be POOR seed.

And some people thought that the only thing involved in better seed corn selection was SMOOTH corn. They selected it SMOOTH. They even went so far as to say that the slicker it was the better they liked it. They disregarded everything else—and they failed.

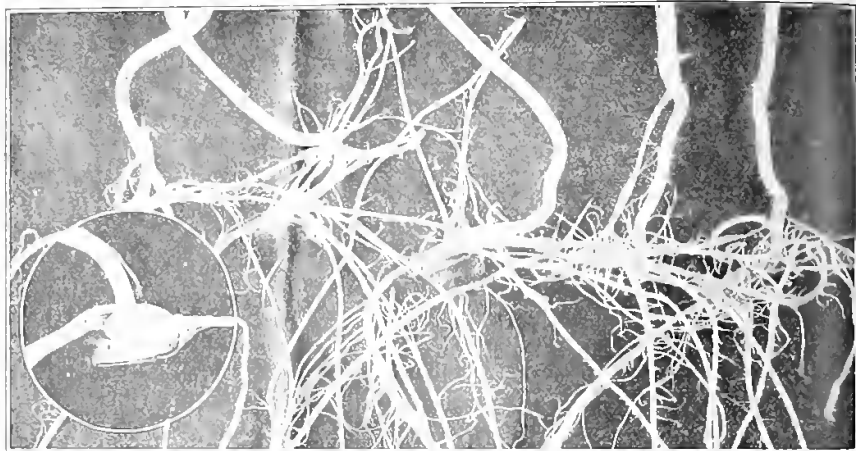
Now we don't want anybody to make the mistake of thinking seed treatment will solve all the problems of getting good seed. It will not.

As far as possible use only seed that has been tested for vigor and freedom from disease. But even the most careful testing does not eliminate all of the disease—it never can. Seed treatment, combined with good selection and testing makes a more perfect job.

We realize that there is a vast corn acreage throughout the Corn Belt that is not planted with tested seed and this condition probably will continue for several years. Here is a great field for seed treatment. For every 5 cents in labor and material expended in treating well-selected, but untested, seed of our better strains of corn we may reasonably expect an additional three to five bushels at harvest time. It is worth considering! Seed treatment should not be expected to be of any great practical value on frozen seed, poorly selected seed, and seed of an inferior strain of corn. We consider seed treatment a supplement to the other well-established methods of preparing good seed corn.

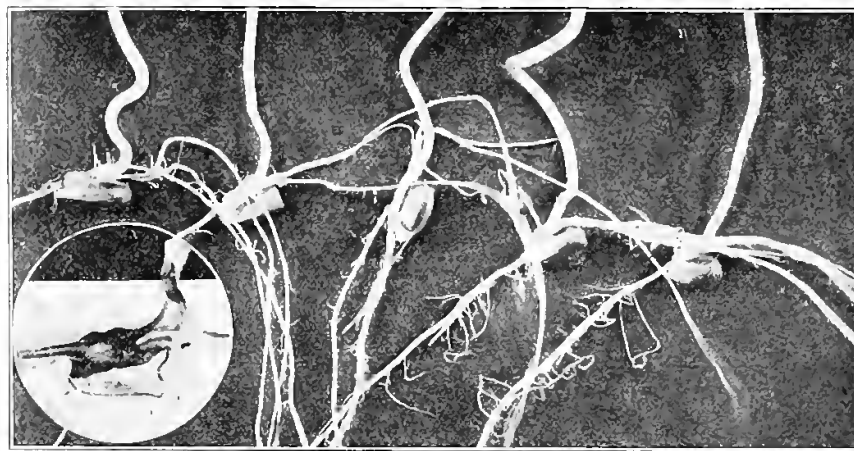
There are basic reasons why we, as seed corn breeders, shall continue to test all our breeding stock for vigor and freedom from disease. Such an operation, when properly carried out in conjunction with plant selection, ear selection and adequate breeding methods, helps to select seed of strong germinating ability and freedom from disease; it adds to and helps to maintain the disease resistance of the strain or variety; it aids in the elimination of many hereditary weaknesses. It is an indispensable aid in securing the best breeding stock possible—and that applies equally well to open-pollinated and control-pollinated strains.

We hope that all existing agencies who are now cooperating with the University of Illinois, Farm Bureaus as well as private enterprises, will not only continue their interest in testing, but go ahead on a larger scale, hand in hand with this NEW PRODUCT OF SCIENCE.



GOOD SEED

Strong Sprouts—plenty of roots—no disease Good Seed—Good Farming. A Good Crop



POOR SEED

Weak sprouts—few roots—disease. Poor Seed—Good Farming. A Poor Crop

Which would you rather Plant? Which would you rather Shuck in November and December, and finally, which crop could you FEED or MARKET to the BEST advantage?

FUNK'S "Disease-Free" seed, tested for vigor and freedom from disease, had to make good on our own farms before it was first offered to the public in 1920. Since that time it has given unparalleled satisfaction all over the Corn Belt. Hundreds of enthusiastic customers declare it is the cheapest seed they have ever planted and continue to come back year after year to get the benefit of our improved strains.

But back of this quality seed are years of breeding and a knowledge of how to conduct the germination test. And back of all that is the reputation



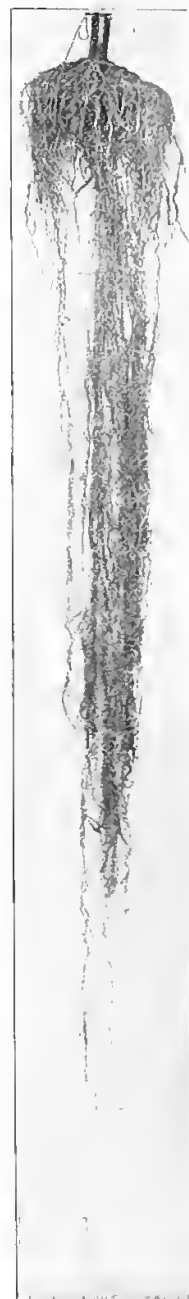
of a well-established firm that has always stood for the betterment of agriculture and honesty in business dealing.

Disease-free seed is better than diseased seed of the same strain of corn. But disease-free seed of a poorly bred and poorly selected strain may still be very inferior seed because it will produce a crop that may fall down, break over, and rot in the field. The seed may have been viable, vigorous in germination, and even free from disease, but the resulting plants were not bred to send their roots deep into the soil, to produce a strong stalk, and to mature a high yield of sound corn. Poor seed is too expensive to plant. No one that expects to keep out of the "marginal" class can afford to use poor seed corn.

**FUNK'S DISEASE-FREE SEED IS BRED RIGHT and TESTED RIGHT
IT WILL NOT DISAPPOINT YOU . . . IT MAKES GOOD**



DISEASE FREE ROOTS



DISEASED ROOTS

Krug Corn

Krug Corn was discovered a few years ago in Woodford County which adjoins our own county of McLean on the north.

Krug Corn is the result of many years of careful selection and combined with germination tests, eliminating the diseased ears.

This corn has given such a good account of itself

under a wide range of conditions and has been so well advertised that it is hardly necessary to go into further details.

The seed we are offering conforms to the true Krug type—was produced from disease free seed and the quality is extra good.

Golden King

Golden King Yellow Dent was originated in Putnam County, Illinois, where we obtained the seed of our present stock in the spring of 1925. We have not grown it here long enough to change length of time required to mature. Golden King matures in about 100 days. It possesses a deep golden color,

relatively small kernels and has stood high in all variety tests in different parts of the state. The limited stock we are offering was grown from especially selected Disease-free seed and is of excellent quality.

Bloody Butcher

Bloody Butcher is a white-capped red corn which matures in approximately 90 days. Our experience shows that it can be grown successfully anywhere in the Corn Belt.

Bloody Butcher has been grown for a long time on the Funk Farms in fields we expected to "hog

down"—and gives splendid satisfaction. If you want an early corn to "hog down", Bloody Butcher will fill the bill exactly. Under average conditions we turn our hogs in on this corn about the 15th or 20th of August.

Reid's Early Type Yellow Dent

Reid's Early Type Yellow Dent meets the demand of those who prefer a variety maturing in 100 to 110 days. It has many desirable characteristics such as strength of stalk, vigor, and freedom from

disease, and conforms to the Utility Type standard. It is adapted to a wide range of conditions and we offer same with every confidence that it will give a good account of itself.

Boone County White

Boone County White has a great record and many customers come back year after year for this variety. We figure about 120 days of average growing weather is required to carry this corn beyond

the danger line of frost. We do not recommend farmers to grow this variety except under conditions where it is known to mature properly.

Johnson County White

This is a later maturing corn than Boone County. Under favorable conditions where it will mature it is a heavy yielder and a profitable producer. The qual-

ity of our seed will please you and we consider the strain we are offering this year will equal if not surpass anything that is being bred at the present time.

Grundy County White Blossom Sweet Clover

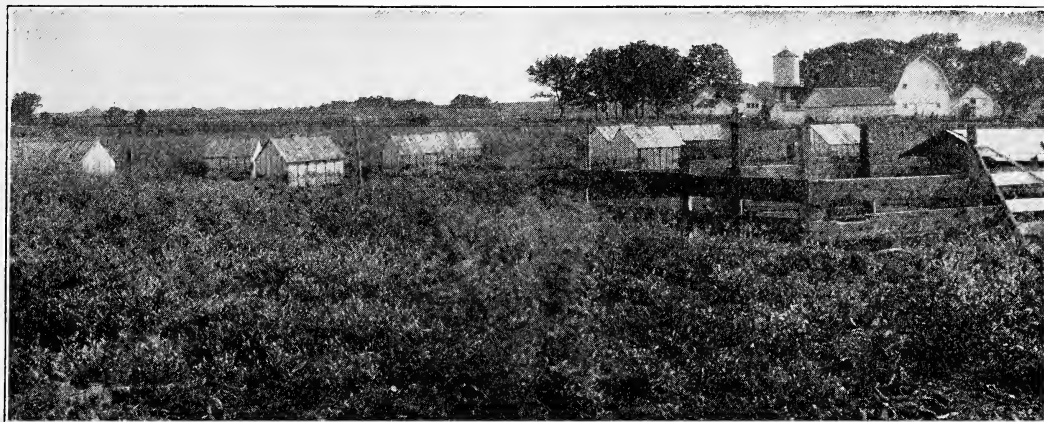
Grundy County Sweet Clover is a white blossom variety originated in Grundy County, located in the Northern section of Illinois. It is a biennial, the same as the other varieties of sweet clover—grows to a height of about four feet and never to our knowledge has been known to winter kill.

Grundy County Sweet Clover makes very good hay, as it sends out many fine leafy branches which

are greatly relished and readily cleaned up by all classes of live stock.

It ripens about two to three weeks ahead of the common white-blossom sweet clover and does not require clipping—thereby eliminating the hazard of killing.

Grundy County is a fine combination of a soil builder, hay or pasture crop. We recommend seeding at the rate of 15 pounds per acre.



AN ALL AROUND, PROFITABLE, FULLY EQUIPPED SWEET CLOVER HOG PASTURE.
MODERN BUILDINGS IN BACKGROUND.

Alsike

Alsike Clover has a distinct place on many farms. Where your land is not well drained or is acid, Alsike thrives. Alsike is almost invaluable in every hay and pasture mixture. The excellent quality of the hay, the fact that it makes such splendid pasturage and is a hardy perennial are important points to consider in deciding whether to sow Alsike.

Always send to us for samples and latest quotations.

Hubam Sweet Clover

Hubam Sweet Clover is an annual, and on well limed fertile land will make a very satisfactory growth and can be sown in the spring like any other clover and seed harvested the same season. The earliness which the plant begins to bloom after seeding compared with the long season which it will remain in bloom makes it very desirable as a bee pasture and bee keepers are enthusiastic about it. It is claimed that Hubam produces more honey than any other clover known and is of excellent flavor and quality.

YELLOW DENT MATURES PERFECTLY

I grew Funk's Yellow Dent in a field with four other varieties and I can assure you that it matured in perfect shape. I know that it was far better quality than two of the other varieties.—Harry P. Trost, Bridgeport, Indiana.

FUNK'S 176A MAKES 90 BUSHEL PER ACRE

I had a 100 per cent stand from the 176A Disease-free Seed corn and it made 90 bushels to the acre. The 329 made 75 bushels of good sound corn. This was a very backward and wet season here, but was well pleased.—Mark R. Barton, Roscoe, Iowa.



GOOD JUDGMENT IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THIS WONDERFUL HOME,
BARN, AND FIELD OF ALFALFA

Alfalfa

Use Funk Farms Brand Inoculation

U. S. Government Verified Origin Seed available upon request.

If you expect to make a success of growing alfalfa be dead sure that you plant hardy seed.

In order to steer clear of any question of doubt in regard to the fitness of our alfalfa seed to Corn Belt conditions we buy in carload lots from the source of production. We are also in a position to furnish seed—the source of which has been VERIFIED BY THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

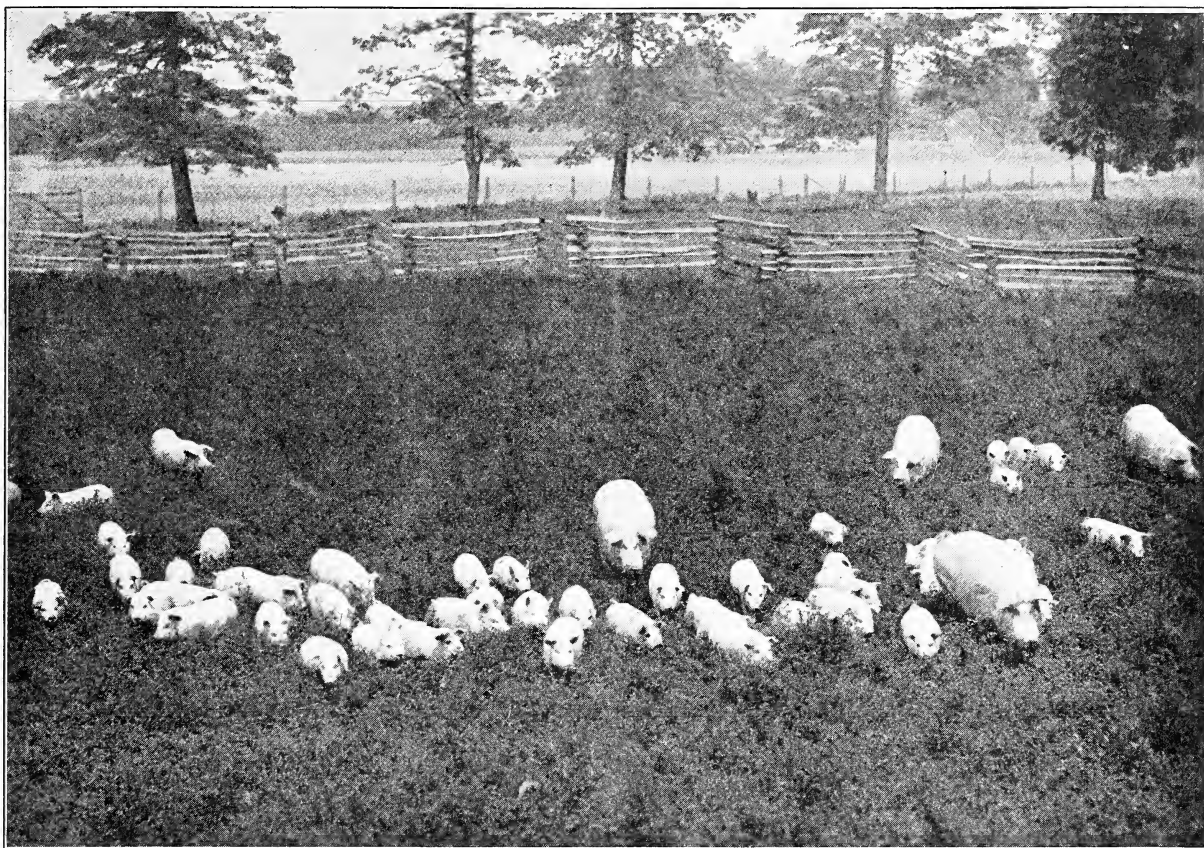
A certificate will be furnished with each bag of verified origin seed when requested. If you desire information in regard to

“Choosing a Field for Alfalfa,” “Preparing a Seed Bed,” “Fertilizing,” “Seeding,” “Nurse Crops,” “Harvesting,” etc., write us for bulletin covering the subjects mentioned.

You should be just as careful about the origin of your alfalfa seed as you are about where your seed corn was grown. Alfalfa seed must be adapted to your climatic conditions. Otherwise you are doomed for disappointment. Don't get caught by “cheap seed” bait. What is the sense in trying to

save 25 or 50 cents an acre on seed and take a chance on losing your crop and price of seed even where conditions are right for a stand.

BY REQUEST We can supply Alfalfa Verified as to Origin and Identity by the United States Department of Agriculture.



**ALFALFA MAKES LIVE STOCK PAY. THE GREATEST OF ALL HAY PASTURE
AND SOIL IMPROVING CROPS.**

Alfalfa has been grown on the Funk Farms for a good many years. We have found Hardy Northwestern seed very well suited to Corn Belt conditions. It is reasonable in price and when conditions are severe enough to cause Northwestern Alfalfa to entirely winter kill we have seen a good many fields of Grimm Alfalfa pass out at the same time.

We believe, however, that there is a place for

hardy, dependable Grimm, and carry stocks that have been State Sealed and Certified and can also supply U. S. Verified Origin if desired.

We recommend seeding at the rate of 15 to 18 pounds per acre.

Inoculation is also essential and we recommend Funk Farms Brand Inoculation which has been used with success on the farms for the past ten years.

RED CLOVER

Home grown Red Clover has been the old reliable friend of the farmer since the pioneer days when the Indian and Buffalo roamed the prairies of the Corn Belt.

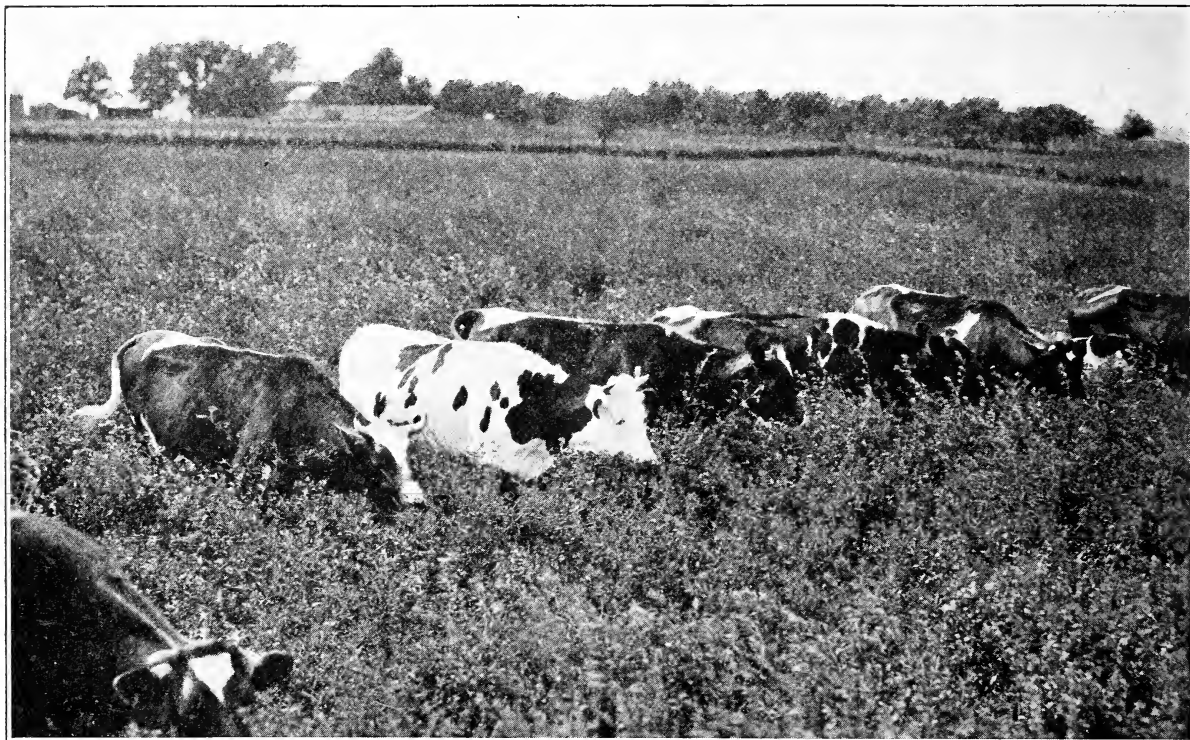
A good field of red clover on a man's farm is usually an indication that he is a good farmer. It is a pretty fair sign of prosperity to see clover occupying its proper place in crop rotation. It indicates that a well balanced stock food is being

produced, while the soil is being made richer in plant food, especially nitrogen and humus.

The Funk Farms grow a large acreage of clover and it pays them a handsome profit to do so. We sow only pure, high grade seed, which is one of the main factors in securing a good stand. You will find our best quality pays best in the long run.

We advise sowing about ten pounds of seed per acre. Saving a few cents a bushel on seed, at the expense of quality, is not economy.

BY REQUEST We can supply Red Clover
Verified as to Origin and Identity by the
United States Department of Agriculture.



HOLSTEIN CATTLE ON SWEET CLOVER PASTURE. ALL STOCK LEARN TO LIKE IT.

Sweet Clover

Use Funk Farms Brand Inoculation

Sweet Clover may be truly called the friend of the farmer. This crop has done more to increase the fertility of Illinois soil during the past ten years than all other legume crops combined. The principal reason for this is due to the fact that such a large percent of this crop is plowed under each year. The price of sweet clover this season is moderate compared with Red and Alsike and we believe a large acreage will be seeded. There is a fair supply of good sweet clover seed available but we think it will pay you to buy early. We have been growing sweet clover on the Funk Farms for about twenty years. It has been our experience that it is the best pasture crop for cattle or any other class of livestock that we have grown. Blue Grass, of course, makes fine pasture but the amount of pasturage secured from sweet clover during late July and August when Kentucky Blue Grass is practically dormant is a great advantage.

Our sweet clover is seeded in the early spring with oats, barley or wheat at the rate of 12 to 15 pounds

of scarified seed per acre. It is frequently cut for hay or used for pasture the first season, depending upon its growth.

Sweet Clover takes the same inoculation as alfalfa. If, however, neither sweet clover nor alfalfa have been grown successfully on the field, artificial inoculation should be made. As a matter of fact, we believe only under unusually favorable conditions will it pay to sow sweet clover without inoculation. The cost is so slight and the results so profitable that it always pays.

In buying sweet clover seed, we suggest the same caution as with other seeds. To quote the New York Experiment Station, we say "beware of bargain seeds." They caution against "bargain advertisements". The buyer is advised to order only from seed houses he knows to be reputable. They found 91 different species of weed seeds in a small sample of bargain sweet clover, including dodder, mustard, thistle and quack grass.

Hay and Pasture Mixtures

We believe there is a real place on every farm for a standard, high grade hay and pasture mixture. Where several different kinds of seed are grown together the tonnage per acre should be materially increased. Possibly one kind of seed is better adapted to the particular soil than others and where this occurs the most desirable will predominate.

If interested please advise acreage you expect to seed and condition of soil. These mixtures are reasonable in price.

Oats

The past year has been a bad season for saving good seed but we are starting out with some nice stock of the following varieties: Funk's Great American, Big Four, Silvermine, Iowa 103, Iowar, and Minota. If you desire information on any of these varieties please write us.

Barley

Barley yields about 35 to 40 bushels per acre under average conditions in Central Illinois. It requires about the same seasonal conditions as oats and it should be sown the same way at the rate of a bushel and a peck to a bushel and a half per acre. It weighs 48 pounds per bushel. There is no better nurse crop for alfalfa and clover than barley.

Spring Wheat

We will continue to handle No. 1 Dark Hard Marquis and Ill. No. 1 Spring Wheat the same as in the past. While it is advisable to sow Spring Wheat early it has been our experience that it can be sown during the month of March with reasonable safety. We have seen good yields when seeded the first week in April. We would not hesitate to sow Spring Wheat the first of April if it was impossible to get it in before.

Sudan Grass

Sudan Grass belongs to the Sorghum family. It was secured from Khartum, Sudan, in 1909. It seems to be adapted to any soil and most climates. It will produce two cuttings of hay the same year and under certain conditions may be cut the third time. The yield averages three to five tons per acre and stock eat it in preference to almost any other kind of hay. It is a success for a pasture crop. It makes a sure summer pasture within thirty days. Best growth is secured in hot dry weather when other pastures fail.

Rape

Genuine Broad Leaved Holland Grown Dwarf Essex Rape is the best and will produce the most feed. Try some of our Holland rape this year and you will not be disappointed.

Rape seeded with oats provides summer pasture in place of foul weeds. Rape is good for hogs, sheep, cattle, calves and horses. Rape may be grown alone or with small grain or between corn rows at last cultivation.

Red Top

This is one of the best grasses we know of to seed poorly drained land. It makes good pasture and as the price is very reasonable this year, suggest that you try it out on your low spots. You will be surprised how it will catch, and what it will produce on land which you may now consider practically worthless. Be sure and order a few pounds this year and give it a trial.

Millet

It is easy to obtain a good stand of Millet either by using a grain drill or broadcasting at the rate of 30 to 40 pounds of seed per acre. German or Golden Millet produces a larger yield of hay and we recommend these varieties for average Corn Belt conditions.

Kentucky Blue Grass

Kentucky Blue Grass has three main uses in the Corn Belt. First—as a pasture mixture it occupies a very strong position. Second—it is the basis for all lawn grass mixtures. Third—as a grass for establishing a permanent sod along the highways it has no equal.

Seed this year is very reasonable in price, quality is excellent and now would be a favorable time to place your order.

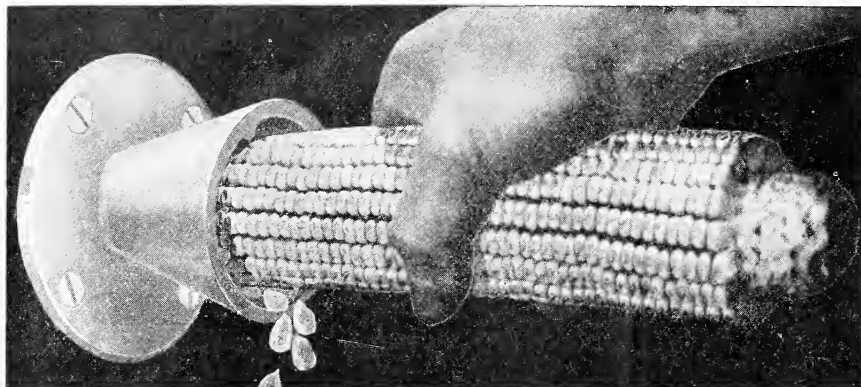
Timothy

We have exceptional stock of home grown timothy this year. It is bright, plump, high germinating and price is lowest in years. Timothy is easily established and does especially well with red clover or alsike.

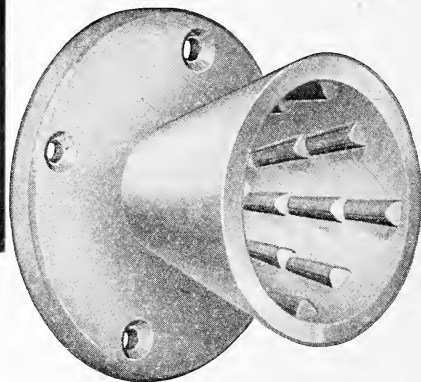
Funk Farms Mineral Mixture

HAS proven its value in the feed lots on the Funk Farms.

CONTAINS Spent Bone Black—Calcium Carbonate—Kiln Dried Salt—in the proportions outlined by the Iowa Experiment Station. Cost is small compared to gain. It's a money maker fed to hogs. Priced at \$2.50 per hundred pounds.



For Butting and Tipping the Ears



Funk's Improved Nubber
\$1.25 each

FUNK'S SILVERMINE WINS STATE CHAMPIONSHIP

Last week I won the State championship on ten ears of white corn at Urbana State show. This corn was Funk's Silvermine which I bought of you.—Richard Hoffman, Arlington, Illinois.

DISEASE-FREE UNBEATABLE IN IOWA

We planted three bushels of disease-free seed corn last spring and had fine success with all of it. I don't think there is anything that will beat that Disease-free seed corn. We have been using it for five years and don't plant anything else.—Ray Krieger, Mt. Union, Iowa.

HAS BEEN RAISING FUNK'S YELLOW DENT FOR YEARS

Your 90-Day corn is real corn. It yielded almost 70 bushels to the acre of excellent corn and was very solid and dry. I have been raising Funk's Yellow Dent for a good many years. I think it is the best yellow corn on the market.—Elmer Wilkinson, Bethany, Illinois.

MAKES \$10.00 PER ACRE EXTRA

I was well pleased with your Utility type disease-free seed corn and am pretty sure that I am \$10.00 per acre ahead by using same.—A. M. Spitznass, Marion, Illinois.

FUNK'S YELLOW DENT EASY TO HUSK AND MATURED

I planted the Funk's Yellow Dent 176A and am well satisfied with the results. One thing about it, it husks easy and stands well. It is as dry now as old corn would be.—Fred C. Kuehn, Wenona, Illinois.

FOR THE LAND'S SAKE

USE

McQueen's
Inoculator

The Modern Legume Inoculator

MODERN farmers demand modern methods of farming, and agree that all legume seed should be inoculated. McQueen's Inoculator is the modern legume inoculator—made for farmers—by farmers—to make farming pay. It is field bred and farm grown and is able to give fine results under your field conditions.

McQueen's Inoculator is the only nitrogen fixing bacteria that is

ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED

to give satisfactory results or your money back. This is for your protection. You are the judge of results.

Inoculate your Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, Soy Beans, Vetch, Peas, Beans and Clovers of all kinds with McQueen's guaranteed Inoculator that hastens maturity, increases the crop, improves its quality, enriches the soil and saves fertilizer bills.

Simple directions for mixing Inoculator with your seed are printed on each and every package of McQueen's. Only a few minutes of your time is required to inoculate your legume seed. Many Master Farmers use McQueen's. Tremendous sales on McQueen's Inoculator enables us to offer this quality merchandise at the following

REDUCED PRICES

FOR CLOVER AND ALFALFA

½ bushel size Inoculates	30 lbs. seed	.....\$ .50
1 bushel size Inoculates	60 lbs. seed	.....1.00
3-1 bushel size Inoculates	180 lbs. seed	.....2.50
6-1 bushel size Inoculates	360 lbs. seed	.....4.50

FOR SOY BEANS, COW PEAS, VETCH AND OTHER PEAS AND BEANS

1 bushel size Inoculates	60 lbs. seed	.....\$ .50
2 bushel size Inoculates	120 lbs. seed	.....1.00
3-2 bushel size Inoculates	360 lbs. seed	.....2.50
6-2 bushel size Inoculates	720 lbs. seed	.....4.50

GARDEN SIZE

For Garden Peas, Beans, Sweet Peas and Lima Beans.....20

Be sure to include McQueen's Inoculator with all your Legumes Seed orders.

Always state kind of seed you wish to inoculate.

QUICK REMOVAL of SURFACE WATER

WITH

Funk's Field and Road Drain

[PATENTED]

THIS drain provides for the immediate removal of surface waters from fields and roads. For years it has demonstrated its efficiency on the Funk Farms in McLean County, Illinois, where scientific farming methods are studied and worked out.

The advantage of this drain is that it catches all surface water and diverts it directly into the tile. Water does not take days to seep into the tile; it flows in immediately. The use of the Funk Field and Road Drain reclaims your most fertile lands. Water cannot stand on alfalfa or wheat land. The Drain prevents the forming of mud holes in roads.

The Funk Drain is connected directly with the tiling in any field or road by one man in an hour's time. Patents cover the non-clogging, non-freezing and all other essential features.

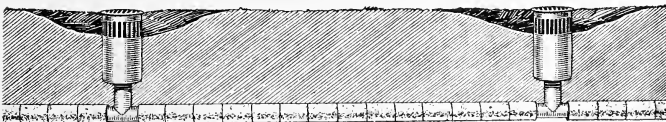
Pays for itself many times the first year of service by insuring crops on lands that otherwise would be unproductive. Removes surface water in all seasons even when ground is frozen. It insures flushing of drain tile and materially increases its capacity.

Lose no more time and money on lands or roads subject to overflow but install Funk's Field and Road Drain and stop worrying.

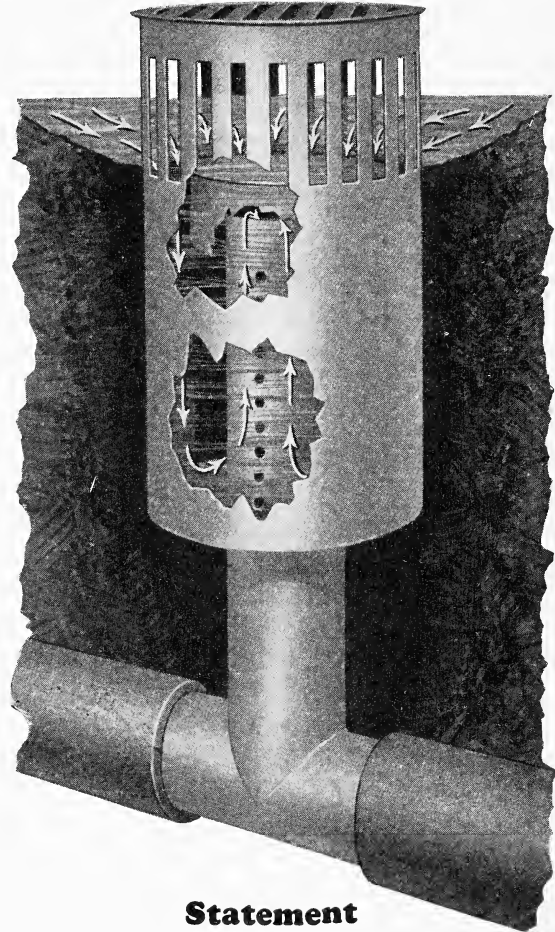
Standard Sizes for 4, 5 and 6 Inch Tile.

Price: Galvanized Iron	\$20.00
Cast Iron	25.00

For Larger Sizes; Prices on Request.



MADE AND SOLD BY
Funk's Field and Road Drain Co.
 FOR SALE BY
Funk Bros. Seed Co.
 BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS



Statement by Patentee

My original idea was to invent a device for getting rid of a number of ponds on my farm, in which the water stood until the crops were partially or entirely destroyed. Of course the lands were properly tiled, but it took too long for the water to get down to the tile. My drains worked so well, and everyone who saw the results of their operation praised them so highly, that I applied for a patent, which was readily granted. On one 240-acre field I have ten of these drains, and I can now raise alfalfa on every foot of the field. Before the drains were put in there were between fifteen and twenty acres in this field where part or all of the crop would be drowned out almost every year. I also have a private road one mile long through my farm. In this road there were three places where water stood after every heavy rain and which rendered the road impassable because of resulting mud holes. I installed three of my drains at proper points along this road, and the mud holes are gone for good. The Commissioner of Highways of Funks Grove Township, McLean County, Illinois, has put in a large number of these drains with wonderful success in every instance.

LAWRENCE P. FUNK, Patentee

The Plea of the Soy Bean

Give me just a few of the years—Just a small amount of the patience, time and money spent in research—Just a fraction of the experience gained in a hundred years of growing corn, oats and wheat.

Give me some of the opportunities you have given the crops you want to compare me with.

You have taken me without much more acquaintance than an introduction, given me a depleted soil and asked me to restore the nitrogen and compete in cash returns with crops you have grown for years under the most scientific methods.

Again, I plead, give me just a portion of the experience you have had with other crops and I will prove my value.

Give me a succession of crops as you give corn and see me get stronger instead of weaker.

Give me the credit of improving soil and not depleting it.

Give me a chance to feed your stock with the highest protein feed you grow.

Give me the opportunities I plead for and you will proclaim me the farmers' best friend,

Signed,

SOY BEANS



Roots of soybean plant showing abundant development of nitrogen nodules, the result of proper inoculation of seed and proper soil conditions.



The picture above shows a field of Soy Beans planted in rows with a drill and cultivated severely with a peg tooth harrow and rotary hoe. This picture shows that beans can be grown successfully this way but only under one condition and that is, that they must be cultivated thoroughly, planting a bushel to a bushel and a half of good seed to the acre.

Must Inoculate for Maximum Yields

Soy Beans will yield well only when there is thorough inoculation. Only Soy Bean bacteria will do. Soil from an inoculated field where Soy Beans have recently been grown offers a satisfactory and economical means of inoculation.

Commercial cultures, such as Funk Farms Brand Inoculation can be purchased at small cost and is a very sure means of successful inoculation.

Yields increase with thorough inoculation. Inoculation increases the nitrogen in the plants, the fertilizer constituents in the roots, and the protein in the beans.

SOY BEAN MILLS ASSURE A MARKET FOR CROPS
WE OPERATE A MILL



Soy Beans Respond Abundantly to Cultivation

Probably there are more poor yields of Soy Beans or complete losses of crops caused by weeds than any other one factor and no doubt can all be overcome by sufficient cultivation. The old adage "SPARE THE ROD, SPOIL THE CHILD" might be paraphrased to "SPARE THE CULTIVATOR AND SPOIL THE CROP."

Planting beans in rows with a drill by closing some of the openings or by double rowing with a corn planter, making the rows approximately 22 to 24 inches apart, permits cultivating once or twice with a corn plow by removing the outside sweeps and this, together with the use of a rotary hoe, peg tooth harrow or weeder, will no doubt produce a satisfactory, paying crop. About one bushel to the acre, planted from one inch to an inch and a half deep with this method seems to be the most satisfactory.

Experiments indicate many advantages in the early planting of Soy Beans. Larger yields, earlier maturity, which means earlier harvesting and this can be done if the crop is cultivated. About the fifteenth of May or immediately after corn planting seems to be the advisable time.

Harvesting with a Combine has proven to be very satisfactory. However, this is not essential as they can be cut with a binder and very sat-

isfactorily with a mowing machine with buncher attachment, which permits of low cutting and by collecting the bunches in a closed rack and hauling to a conveniently located separator, furnishes a very economical and satisfactory method of handling the crop.

Funk's Soy Bean Hay Mixture

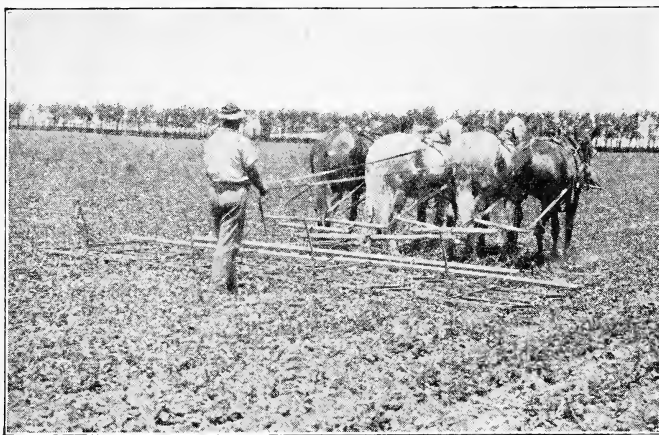
Funk's Soy Bean Hay Mixture makes a "sure shot" hay crop. Yields two to four tons to acre. Especially valuable for dairy cattle. Considered by many the most valuable all purpose roughage for hogs, growing pigs, young cattle and sheep.

Mixture contains such varieties as Ebony, Wilson, Sable, Virginia, best known hay varieties, properly proportioned for best results, together with sufficient early yellow varieties which mature earlier, aiding in drying hay, permitting crop to be cut early with leaves all on, yet furnishing ample grain.

VARIETIES

Some of the most popular yellow grain commercial varieties are:

MANCHU, A.K., MIDWEST, ITO SAN, and for hay and fertilizer: BLACK WILSON, BLACK EBONY, SABLE, VIRGINIA.



**SOY BEAN MILLS ASSURE A MARKET FOR CROPS
WE OPERATE A MILL**

WOULD RATHER HAVE FUNK'S CORN
I would rather have Funk's corn as I believe it will make more corn to the acre and a larger ear and better selling corn on the market.—Otis Kelly, Fairbanks, Indiana.

GETS 1165 BU. FROM 13 ACRES

We planted the 2 bushels disease free in one 13 acre field the first of May and husked 1165 bushels good sound corn before frost came and every bushel I think will grow. We think it is the best money we ever spent, especially the way the season turned out.—Chris A. Stipp, Tuscola, Ill.

PLANTS FUNK'S CORN;

WISHED HE HAD MORE

The Utility Type Funk's Yellow Dent made an almost perfect stand. It grew right off and made a good yield of solid corn. It stood up much better than the average. The big mistake I made was that I didn't buy enough to plant all my corn.—John R. James, Edinburg, Ill.

FUNK BROS. SEED CO.

BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS

1c Paid
Bloomington, Ill.
Permit No. 3

There is only one way in which you can get a clear and complete idea of how wonderfully well-equipped this seed house is, and that is to go through it in person. Do that. Come around whenever you can. We'll be glad to show you through. Come in and see us, we are located on the Hard Road, West Washington St., one-eighth mile west of the Union Depot, one mile from Square.

OUR FRIEND W. A. SUNDAY (Billy)

Ordered seed corn in 1927 and again in 1928. In his last letter he was good enough to quote his brother who is a farmer in Hood River, Oregon, to the effect that "the corn purchased from us last year was the best he ever saw," and was the first man to send order and check for 1928. (Thank you for the bouquet, Brother Sunday.)

FUNK'S SEEDS ARE THE BEST

I purchased Funk's Yellow Dent and Gold Standard Leaming last spring. The seed I received was of the finest quality and had good corn. Will state that Funk's seeds are the very best.—Wendell Keltz, Ripley, Ill.

PLANTS CORN JUNE 29th, GETS 75 BU. PER ACRE

I planted Funk's Yellow Dent on June 29th. It yielded 75 bushels per acre of mature corn.—W. E. Griggs, Bridgeport, Illinois.

